

## Annual Flowering Plants

By L. C. CORBETT  
Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

### COBAEA SCANDENS

Cobaea scandens is a rapid-growing climbing vine which is easily propagated from seed. The dark color and refined character of its foliage, together with its bell-shaped flowers, render it a very satisfactory vine for covering broad areas. It is a less rampant grower than the moonflower, but furnishes quite as satisfactory a screen made up of much finer leaves. The flowers are not conspicuous, because of their modest colors and because they are hidden by the foliage. Their form, however, is pleasing and they are open during the day.

For success in the climate of Washington, D. C., seeds of the cobaea scandens should be sown about March 15 in a rich compost. When the young seedlings have developed their first true leaves, they should be transferred to three-inch pots or to tomato cans and kept growing slowly until danger of frost is past. In the open a rich border should be provided, for as soon as hot weather comes on the plants



Cobaea Scandens.

grow very rapidly if ample food is at their command. A rabbit-netting trellis or support is more satisfactory than cords or smooth wire for this plant, as it fastens itself chiefly by tendrils rather than by twining, as does the morning-glory.

### LOBELIA

The erinus varieties (lobelias) are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from the seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets, and pots there is nothing prettier; their clear colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere.

The seeds may be sown outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow. As the plants appear they should be thinned moderately, or transplanted several inches apart in rich, open soil. Liquid manure given while they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Many sorts are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing



Lobelia.

habit. The perennial or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants, found quite effective for backgrounds and grouping.

### ASTER

The aster is certainly one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. The great variety in its size, color, form, and season of blooming makes it a most satisfactory plant for supplying cut flowers. In fact, many of the improved sorts produce flowers equal in form and size to some of the better sorts of chrysanthemums. The range of color presented in this group is one of its chief merits. Strange as it may appear, the plant world is not very well supplied with blue flowers possessing characters which render them suited to domestic or commercial uses. In the aster, however, are found many shades of blue and purple and for this reason, if for no other, the aster should prove an attractive decorative plant. The habit of growth adapts the aster not only to close planting for cut bloom, but some forms are robust, tall-growing plants, well adapted for use in an herbaceous border where late bloom and careless effects are desired. The more compact-growing, large-flowered forms are most desirable for cut blooms, while the tall-growing, open types are most useful in wild gardens or for screens. The wild aster (aster novae-angliae) is one of the most beautiful and most satisfactory of this latter class. The vigor and ease of culture of the aster are factors which contribute to its popularity.

Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October, when the flowers are seen at their best. For July and August bloom, seeds should be sown in March or April in a cold frame, spent

hotbed, or in pots or boxes in a living room. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil and when the plants have three or four leaves transfer them to thumb pots or to other boxes, setting the plants about two inches apart each way. After all danger of frost is past transplant the plants so treated to their permanent home, where they should stand about 18 inches apart each way in well-prepared beds. Fresh manure or manure used in too large quantities sometimes



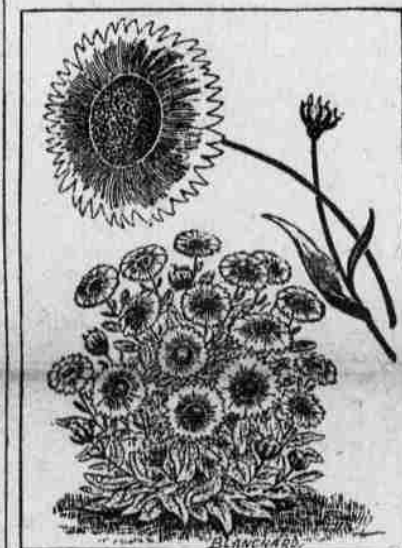
Aster.

proves injurious to asters. Only thoroughly composted manure mixed with the soil is safe for these plants. Small quantities of air-slaked lime, or of fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the aster beds prove beneficial to the plants. When given plenty of water and rich, fine soil asters can be grown into beautiful pot plants.

In some localities and during some seasons the aster is seriously attacked by the so-called black potato beetle or blister beetle (epicauta pennsylvanica), an insect which feeds upon the partly developed buds, causing them to develop, if at all, into deformed, irregular blossoms. In such localities asters can be successfully grown under screens of mosquito netting or other thin cloth.

### GAILLARDIA

In the gaillardias are found both annual and perennial plants offering a wide selection of varieties and a profusion of bloom over a long period. The blooming period begins early and continues late in autumn. They are



Gaillardia.

well adapted to mixed borders and are very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well, and keep fresh as cut flowers for a long time when placed in water.

The annual gaillardias are all propagated readily from seeds sown in the open, but earlier flowers will be secured by sowing seeds in a hotbed and transplanting the plants to the open as soon as killing frosts have passed. In either case the blooming plants should not stand closer than 10 or 12 inches. They grow and bloom best when fully exposed to sun and air, and when planted on a fertile but light and well-drained soil.

### CALENDULA or Pot Marigold.

The calendula or pot marigold is a hardy annual about a foot high. A moderately rich, light soil is most congenial to these plants, which should be placed about 8 or 10 inches apart, if planted in mass or in borders. The seed may be sown in the open ground quite early in spring, and the plants will be in bloom early in summer and continue to bloom until late in the autumn. The coloring of the flowers



Calendula.

ranges through all shades of yellow from ivory to deep orange. The plants bloom freely and earlier than the marigold, and are useful in beds, borders, or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews. There are both single and double forms of the pot marigold. One of the most satisfactory methods of propagating this plant is from seeds sown about April 1 in the North in spent hotbeds or cold frames. After the middle of May, in localities north of Washington it will be safe to transfer the young plants to their permanent summer quarters.

## IN SMOKY MOUNTAINS

By SUSAN F. CLAGETT.

Tom Marshall looked about with listless curiosity as he sat upon the platform of the South Carolina station. He was sick, therefore miserable in mind and body, and he had come South because it seemed the only thing to do. Now he was waiting for the train that would carry him into the pines on the slope of Old Smoky.

He raised his head. A mule stood near by, lopping his ears and lazily twitching a bushy tail. In front of him was a young girl, a very little girl, who said:

"Guess I came for you, but I thought you was to be a lady."

"Why?" Marshall asked.

"I don't know, 'cept that Julie guessed it from your letter, you wrote so ladylike. I don't believe she'd have taken you if she'd known you was a man."

"Any special reason why she shouldn't?" he asked.

"Maybe," was the noncommittal answer, "but now you're here we'd better start." She looked about with keen eyes. "I wonder where that station man's gone an' put your trunk?"

"I'm sitting on it. But how are we to get it into the wagon. The agent's gone and I haven't the strength of a kitten."

She looked at him reflectively. "You are kinder peaked, but you jes' leave things to me. I can manage, by pushing it toward the edge an' backin' Bet to the platform. You jes' git in an sit down an' you needn't feel skeered of the mule. Bet knows when to behave herself."

Two weeks later, with Mollie's help, he walked to a bench in the shade of a big oak and there faced a dilemma. He had sensed something wrong as he lay in bed during those first days, but had been too listless to ask questions. Now Mollie told him that their granny had died in the spring and with her death the little pension she had received had ceased. Julie had seen his advertisement in an old newspaper and thought they might as well take a boarder, as they needed money.

"But," Mollie ended, simply, "we thought you was a lady, and now all the folks is talkin'."

"What can I do, Mollie?" Tom asked, desperately. "I'm not well enough to go away."

"Me an' Julie's been talkin' an' we thought you might go up the mountain to Jim Hawkins' old cabin. He's gone, but there's a bed, an' me an' Julie can fill a bag with pine needles for a mattress, an' Julie can cook you something to eat an' I can tote it to you. You can be real comfortable there, an' we don't neither of us want you to go," she finished, wistfully.

"And I don't want to go," Marshall answered. "If you and Julie can fix it that way I'm satisfied. But I will tell you what to do. Get someone to bring me a chair or two and some other things from the village, if I am to set up housekeeping. And there is something else." He drew the child close to him. "I heard you say you felt 'real bad' because you couldn't go to the district school. Wouldn't you like me to teach you? It would be something for me to do, and you could come to me in your spare time. I'm pretty sure you will learn more with me than in that schoolhouse two miles away. What do you say to my plan?"

Breathless, but with shining eyes, Mollie looked at him, yet all she said was: "Won't Julie be glad? She cried because I couldn't go."

It was settled after Marshall had his talk with the older sister, and that same night, after a ride up the mountain upon the bare back of old Bet, he slept upon a bed of fragrant pine needles in the forsaken cabin.

Ten days later in the comforting knowledge of returning strength he found work ready at his hand.

Julie was the last to come. She was an entirely unknown quantity, although for a month or more she had cared for his material needs. Mollie had always been the go-between, but one evening Julie climbed the path to his cabin, an official-looking paper in her hand. This she handed him asking if he could tell her what was written upon the yellowing sheets. His first glance told him the writing was French.

"Have you any idea what is written here who your parents were?" he asked, touching the paper.

She shook her head. "Granny told me to keep it; that I might need it some day."

"I will write this out in English," he said. After a moment's thought he asked: "Do you know anything of French history?"

"A little," she told him.

"Then you will understand when I tell you your people were among the Huguenots that were driven out of France years ago. Many of them settled in the Carolinas, but as time passed there was no one to teach them, the children grew up in ignorance of their ancestors, and of all else, for the matter of that. This paper tells me that your great-great-grandfather was Alphonse d'Armand and that his wife was Julie de Guesclin. It would seem that you are named after her."

"I would like to read that just as it is written. Do you think I could learn?" she asked eagerly. But Julie had taught Tom something more wonderful than anything he had known before he came to the little mountain cabin.

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## Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

### WINE MAKES DRUNKARDS.

Some years ago, as a W. C. T. U. organizer, I had occasion to take a freight train one Monday morning across a beautiful stretch of the Sacramento valley to meet an appointment for that evening. A freight train is not supposed to stop often, but the only passenger trains being through trains with inconvenient hours, this freight became an accommodation train and stopped with terrific jolts wherever flagged. This occurred many times and each time a drunken man, perhaps two or three, came aboard. Usually they at once fell asleep in their seats and with each jolt of the car were liable to roll off. Asking the conductor for an explanation I was told, "Oh, these are just Monday drunks, mostly farm hands from ranches who have been over at the winery on Sunday and were too drunk to get home last night. Half of them won't be fit for work before Wednesday."

I spent a month in Sonoma county before the present cross-country railroads were in use. I went back and forth like a shuttle over the stage roads, often with the same driver, of whom I asked so many questions that I afterwards learned he assumed that I was a widow looking for a home to purchase. His business was largely express, taking produce to market and bringing parcels from town. At every stopping place the courtesy of a glass of wine was offered. He sometimes accepted, extending the offer to his passengers. In declining I asked, "Is this native wine intoxicating?" He repeated my question, "Is it intoxicating, ye say? Do ye mind that? There was a Sunday picnic from the city up here yesterday," and he pointed to the helpless figure of a well-dressed young man lying hatless in the gutter under the broiling sun, adding, "They get drunk slower on this native wine, and it takes a deal longer to get 'em sober. He won't get to work for a day or two."

On my last day with this driver he volunteered some friendly advice. "Now, if it's a home you're looking for don't buy one of these pretty vineyards. They don't pay. I've been deputy sheriff of this county many years, and I know who gets sold out by the sheriff, for I serve the papers," and the good man drove out of his way to show the chicken ranches that paid better than vineyards. "And I know that too," said he, "for I take their chickens and eggs every week to the railroad and bring back their money."—Dorcas J. Spencer.

### JEWS FOR PROHIBITION.

"The Drink Question From the Jewish Point of View." This was the subject of an address in the Free Synagogue, Carnegie hall, New York, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the leading rabbis of the United States. The Jews, he declared, believe in prohibition—prohibition, not for the few but for everybody.

"Rum," he said, "is a blessing only for the idle rich, for the extinction of their kind, and as a means to make their perpetuation impossible, but to Jews and non-Jews alike it is a menace. To young Jewish men generally I say, 'Free yourselves of the barrowing restraints of the cocktail and the cigarette.' The prohibition question is no Jewish question. It is an American problem. Do not let us think about ourselves, but let us think of the welfare of the whole country. Let the verdict be, 'Alcohol must die.'"

### CONDEMNNS ALCOHOL.

"Realizing the death rate caused directly and indirectly by the use of alcohol, it seems a part of the duty of the medical profession, whose work it is to prevent as well as cure disease, to use their efforts to discourage and put a stop to this evil, which is exacting such a heavy toll from mankind."

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Manatee County (Florida) Medical Association will discourage the writing of prescriptions for its indiscriminate use."

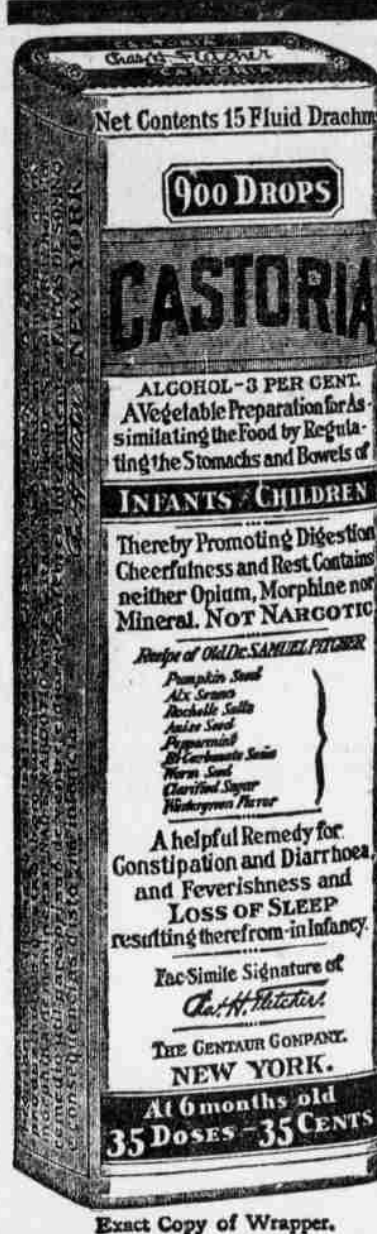
"Resolved, second, That alcohol as a stimulant, can be eliminated from the pharmacopoeia without in any way crippling the efficiency of the doctors' armamentarium."

### MOTHERS SHOULD ABSTAIN.

Doctor Condi in "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," says: "Never was there a more absurd or pernicious notion than that wine, ale or porter is necessary to a nursing mother in order to keep up her strength, or to increase the quantity, and improve the properties of her milk. So far from producing these effects, such drinks, when taken in any quantity, invariably disturb more or less the health of the stomach, and tend to impair the quality and diminish the quantity of nourishment furnished by her to her infant."

### SOBER ARMY.

"A change has come over the army," declared Maj. Dan Morgan Smith, at a meeting of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league at the Great Northern hotel of Chicago. The major had just returned from the Mexican border. A corporal will now say to the men, "You have got to hike to Austin, but you can't drink and hike." When a man falls out of the ranks he is given spirits of ammonia and not ardent spirits. When an officer says to a brother officer, "Let's take a drink," they both head for a drug store.



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A Valued Household Remedy for Over Half a Century.

In our climate, with its sudden changes of temperature, rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day, it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, many deaths resulting from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept in the house, and a few doses taken in time, will possibly prevent a severe illness, a doctor's bill, and perhaps death. For fifty years this has been a very successful remedy for coughs, colds, throat or lung troubles. It induces a good night's sleep with easy expectation in the morning. For sale by druggists in all parts of the civilized world. 25 and 75 cent bottles.—Adv.

"Only Me." Sentry—Halt! Who goes there? Old Dame—All right, me sonny—don't e'e be afeared—it's only me.

Took No Chances. "Have any trouble with your car during the winter?" "No; I put it away last fall until spring."

## Do You Neglect Your Machinery?

The machinery of the body needs to be well oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile, steam engine or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. To clean the system at least once a week is to practice preventive measures. You will escape many ills and clear up the coated tongue, the sallow complexion, the dull headache, the lazy liver, if you will take a pleasant laxative made up of the May-apple, juice of the leaves of aloes, root of jalap, and called Pleasant Pellets. You can obtain at almost any drug store in this country these vegetable pellets in vials for 25c—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. There can be no counterfeit if they have the Dr. Pierce stamp. Proven good by 50 years' use.

The Wise Fool. "There is no such thing as luck," observed the Sage. "Did you ever have a set of fours beaten?" asked the Fool.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes or used in the foot-bath. Young men in every community are using Allen's Foot-Ease in their drills for Military Preparedness. Used by the Allied, French and English troops because it rests the feet, takes the friction from the shoe and makes walking easy.—Adv.

The Measure of Grief. "Why is Miss Fittleigh wearing only half mourning for her brother?" "Because he was her half brother."

Now is the time to cleanse the system and tone up the digestive functions. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are not only laxative but tonic. Adv.

Remember that Jonah said to the whale: "You can't keep a good man down!"

Never judge the dimensions of a woman's brain by the size of her hat.

Look before you leap and then take the elevator down.

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Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

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and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. This special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years' residence instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul or Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

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